

Column One By David Courtney

DURING the last three days the Germans in the Soviet Zone have been holding a plebiscite on the question of West German rearmament. The results have not yet been announced, but it should not be very difficult to guess them. For that matter, a plebiscite in the West would probably give the same answer, if in less emphatic manner, especially as the bulk of the West Germans are beginning to feel the impact of a disintegrating federal economy, and are not yet in the mood to take on new hardships for the sake of a military parade. A minority, of course, is ready enough to see the burden of rearmament divided between the German worker and the American taxpayer. It is the minority that profits from Dr. Erhard's policy of economic "go-as-you-please" and of "rationing by the banknote," under which there is rich food and drink, elaborate cabaret entertainment, and abundant luxury commodities for those who can pay for them.

THE East German plebiscite was preceded by a remarkable series of measures intended to improve the general standard of living. Naturally, these measures have been characterized by the West as propaganda, and the newspapers have been pointing out that in spite of additional wages and lower taxation in the East, there are not the fine things to buy that there are in West Germany. Indeed there are not. The new measures in the Soviet Zone include a reduction from 20 per cent to 10 per cent in taxes on small incomes. The tax on higher incomes will not exceed 20 per cent, and will be cut from 10 to five per cent on production bonuses.

If these measures are mere propaganda, those who benefit from them will have no quarrel with the East German administration and that score. What seems more likely is that the concessions have been made as part of the plan to build in East Germany a social structure resembling that of Soviet Russia. Herr Ulbricht, the Deputy Prime Minister, accompanied the announcement of the concessions with a statement emphasizing the importance of the "creative initiative of the technical intelligentsia," which he said had not had proper recognition.

WHETHER intended as part of the Two-Year Plan for the social reconstruction of East Germany or as a means of persuading the East Germans to vote against the rearmament of their brethren of the West, the propaganda value of the concessions is obvious. The official Soviet newspaper "Tagliche Rundschau" has been quick to point out that the considerable improvement in the East German standard of living has been effected at a time when West German prices and taxes are rising sharply "because of the war preparations of the American and German imperialists." That line has been shot across the zonal borders into the ears and the vision of the West Germans, and especially of the West German "technical intelligentsia," and of the industrial workers, who are said to be in a state of acute social and political dissatisfaction.

ON the face of it, such events as the introduction of these new economic and social measures in East Germany can be taken in conjunction with Soviet policy regarding Germany as expressed and suggested by Gromyko at the Paris conference of deputies. They emphasize the differences between East and West Germany. They are examples of the structural trend towards separatism, but at the same time they are setting out a pattern upon which, clearly, the Soviet hopes one day to see a socially unified Germany.

Pole Asks China, Iran Goes Ahead With Oil Plans

FLUSHING MEADOW, Tuesday (Reuters). — The Chief Polish delegate to the United Nations, M. Juliusz Katz-Suchy, said here today a cease-fire in Korea could be achieved only if the Western Powers agreed beforehand to discuss the question of Formosa and Communist China's seat in the U.N.

A cease-fire by itself would merely "give the U.N. aggressors a respite in which to prepare further attacks," he claimed.

Asked what he thought of Mr. Trygve Lie's recent declaration that the U.N. might be satisfied with a cease-fire on the 38th Parallel, the delegate said the Eastern countries had offered that last year, but added: "However, I do not know of any settlement coming up."

Mr. Katz-Suchy interpreted the cease-fire suggestions of Mr. Dean Acheson and Mr. Trygve Lie as proposals for a return to the status quo and remarked: "They forget a return to the status quo requires a bit more than the 38th Parallel."

Later he said: "It's not only a cease-fire which is required to restore the situation. Things have happened since that time. There was the occupation of the island of Formosa, which is sovereign Chinese territory, returned to China by the decision of the Great Powers, the problem of the membership of China in the U.N. and other problems which have come into existence since that time."

He afterwards pointed out that he was not advocating a return to the status quo, but just listing what it would involve. Despite the "bad and unpromising" situation in the world today he still felt "there is a chance of a permanent settlement on the basis of peaceful co-existence and even peaceful competition."

Allies Run Into Heavy Barrage

TOKYO, Tuesday (Reuters). — Allied infantry soldiers, blasting their way forward metre by metre against a "no-surrender" enemy, today faced the heaviest Communist artillery and mortar barrages of the whole Korean campaign. They stormed corpse-littered hillsides and ridges and had to pay in killed and wounded for the positions they won.

Gains on the whole were slow, though advances of up to more than one km. were made northeast of Yangju this morning. On the other hand, an 8th Army communiqué said that Allied Forces were "heavily engaged" throughout the day north of Inje and by a well entrenched Communist regiment northeast of Yangju.

DAVIES REPORTS TO LONDON

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuters). — Mr. Ernest Davies, who has been leading the British delegation to the Four Power talks in Paris, arrived unexpectedly in London today and attended the British Cabinet meeting.

He reported on yesterday's Soviet reply that Russia would attend a meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers only if the existence of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were included in the agenda as an unagreed item.

The Cabinet must now consider whether to agree to a conference of the Four Foreign Ministers on July 23 in Washington with an agenda which included the Russian proposals or whether to stand firm on their own three alternative agendas submitted to Moscow last week.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Sweden has lodged a second protest against Russia's restrictions on the Swedish Foreign Office's access to the Swedish Embassy in Moscow.

TEHERAN, Tuesday. — While the British Cabinet was reported to have agreed in London on a compromise plan for discussion in Persia, reports here indicated that Persia was not delaying implementation of the nationalization law until the arrival of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's delegation. The three-man oil board appointed to take over the Company's oil installations had a special interview with the Shah today, and later announced that it expects to complete the take-over within a month.

Press reports made it clear that the Board would leave here tomorrow or on Thursday to begin its work. The decision on the Board's departure was reportedly decided at a joint meeting of the Mixed Oil Nationalization Committee and the Oil Board, chaired by Premier Mossadegh. The same meeting also approved the final draft of Persia's reply to Britain's latest oil note, reports said. The note is expected to reach British Foreign Minister Herbert Morrison in the next few days.

The British plan is said to provide for "acceptance in principle" of Persia's nationalization on condition that Britain keeps a say in the distribution and processing of Persia's oil. Reliable sources said the Cabinet is especially anxious to maintain a free flow of oil to the West, and to maintain some control over the Abadan refinery.

The British Government is understood to also insist that as the majority shareholder in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, it has a right to intervene in the dispute.

The Cabinet was at no pains to conceal that it was choosing an official mission to go to Teheran, nominally on behalf of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. The Persian Government has insisted that it will only receive a mission from the Company, but the British Government reported here again said Sir Francis Shepherd, British Ambassador in Teheran, to urge Premier Mossadegh to accept an official British Government mission, which could negotiate a new oil agreement on the basis of "some form of nationalization."

In Teheran, the U.S. Ambassador, Dr. Henry Grady, described himself as an "unofficial mediator" in the Anglo-Iranian Company to speed up the arrival of the mission in Teheran. Teheran police announced today that the leader of the Imperial Guard, General Ghalibaf, had been arrested on Sunday night, had planned to murder Premier Mossadegh.

IRAQ OIL MOVE

BAGHDAD, Tuesday (UP). — Oil nationalization has now become an issue in the Iraqi Chamber of Deputies, with the right-wing Independence Party pressing a demand for nationalization on the floor of the Chamber.

A number of deputies yesterday favoured nationalization, stating that it is as feasible in Iraq as in Iran and Mexico.

Death of Serge Koussevitzky, Famed Conductor, in Boston

BOSTON, Tuesday. — Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, world-famed conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, died here last night after a brief illness at the age of 77. He had taken an active part in the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's recent tour of the U.S. and Canada. Despite ill health, he conducted the Orchestra on a strenuous tour which his great gifts and prestige did much to make a brilliant success.

His personal friendship with President Weizmann in recent years revived his interest in Jewish affairs, and particularly in Israel.

Dr. Koussevitzky was born in Tver, Russia, in 1874. He became the greatest interpreter of Russian music of his day, began his career as a student of the double bass at the Moscow Conservatoire of Music. It was on this instrument that he made his sensational debut as a soloist in 1898 in Berlin.

Deeply impressed, however, by the conducting of Arthur Nikisch at the Leipzig Gewandhaus, he decided to become a conductor. With his own orchestra of 35 musicians, Koussevitzky made three tours down the Volga in chartered steamers.

In 1917, he was appointed Director of the State Symphony Orchestras in Russia and in 1918, of the Moscow Grand Opera. He appeared as guest conductor with the leading Continental and British orchestras and opera companies. In 1924, he assumed the directorship of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, a post which he held for 25 years until his retirement in 1949, owing to ill-health.

Wider Powers To Conscrip Sought In Knesset

Six amendments to the Military Service Act, widening the scope of the Army's powers of conscription, were introduced in the Knesset yesterday by Acting Defence Minister Moshe Sharet.

The proposed amendments are as follows:

1. Draftees for the Regular Army to be called for medical examination at the age of 17 instead of 18 as at present, but actual service to begin only at the age of 18.
2. Draftees to be given psycho-technical as well as medical examinations.
3. Doctors and bacteriologists to be drafted for 18 months in the regular forces up to the ages of 30 for men and 34 for women, while the maximum draft age for the rest of the population will remain at 28 for men and 30 for unmarried women.
4. Service in the Reserves for doctors and bacteriologists to continue up to the ages of 50 for men and 40 for women, while the limit remains 40 for men and 34 for women in all other occupations.
5. The annual period of conscription service for Reservists to be split into two terms at the Army's discretion, and three with the consent of the Reservist.
6. Instead of being called up for one day a month, Reservists to be mobilized for a number of days every few months.

The proposed amendments, Mr. Sharet said, were designed to provide for more efficient recruiting for the Army and a more rational mobilization of the Reserves. Doctors and bacteriologists would have to be drafted up to higher ages owing to a shortage of personnel, caused partly by the fact that persons in those professions usually qualified at comparatively high ages.

One clause provides that the age limits for the drafting of other technicians may be raised by the Minister of Defence with the consent of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.

Amendments Explained

Mr. Sharet explained the proposed amendments in the calling-up of Reservists by giving examples. It might be found more rational to mobilize men for three days every three months than for one day every month, he said. He also pointed out that some technicians required to give 31 days' service a year did not have enough work to keep them occupied throughout the whole period if taken at one time, although they might be urgently needed again later in the year.

In the general debate which followed Mr. Sharet's introduction of the bill, the proposed amendments were criticized by Messrs. Ami Asaf (Mapai), Zerach Warhaftig (Orthodox) and Ishar Harari (Progressive). They indicated that they would not oppose the draft measures, but thought that the changes would increase hardship to the public, while the benefits accruing to the Army might not be commensurate.

Data on Officers 'Customary'

Mr. Moshe Sharet, speaking as Acting Defence Minister, told the House yesterday that it was perfectly regular for the Government to supply biographical data about army officers to the military attaches of friendly governments.

He was replying to a question by Dr. Moshe Shoh (Mapai), who had referred to the fact that officers had been asked to supply biographical information for the American Military Attaché. Dr. Shoh asked the Minister whether this did not represent intervention in internal Israeli matters, and a violation of Israel's independence. Mr. Sharet proposed to take against the Israel Army's intelligence service which had supplied the facts.

Mr. Sharet said that such questions were chiefly concerned with the officer's previous military duties. It was customary for countries exchanging military attaches to be given such information. Israeli attaches abroad had sought and obtained similar data, he said.

The questions to the officer in this case had been put under this mutual agreement.

Arabs Return to Plough East Bank of Jordan

Huleh Work Progresses While Syrian Cow-Herders Look On

By Robert Gary, POST Reporter

The determined banging of the mighty earth-moving machines broke the noon-day stillness along the Jordan River bank south of Lake Huleh. Several small herds of Syrian cattle unconcernedly scrounged for grass along the eastern bank while their herders occasionally glanced at the hard-working machines just a short distance away.

It was hard to believe that only a few months ago two Jewish workmen had been killed at this very spot. Only the armour on the bulldozers and other equipment served as a reminder.

In describing the operation to a large party of newspapermen on Monday, Mr. Nahum Horowitz, a member of Kfar Giladi who is the Jewish National Fund representative on the Huleh project, emphasized the small area of the Arab-owned land affected by the work.

"The total involved is about 28 dunams of very poor quality," he said. "Some 20 dunams run in strips along the eastern bank of the river and are about four to five metres wide. Their owners would be happy to sell it because the strips are worthless, but the Syrians won't permit them to sell."

While he spoke a group of Syrians, including three soldiers, a woman and a male civilian, walked leisurely down the eastern slope of the river's edge.

"No soldiers are permitted in this area, which is a demilitarized zone, but the Syrians don't pay much attention to the agreement," a Government spokesman explained. "Sometimes they appear in full regalia, as now, or else throw robes about themselves and pose as shepherds or farmers."

Five Months' Work "If everything goes well, the work on this section should be finished in about four or five months before the winter rains begin," he said.

"If we decide not to touch the Arab-owned lands, we have an alternative plan. It will be more expensive and the work won't be perfectly symmetrical, but the overall effectiveness of the plan won't be reduced."

The work now being carried out is on Jewish-owned land and will soon be completed after which the work will be shifted a little farther north on other Jewish lands. So far, the work has been carried out in two shifts from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

U.N. to Visit Arabs Moved from Zone

U.N. Observers will probably visit the Arabs transferred from the demilitarized zone on the Israel-Syrian border, it was disclosed in Jerusalem yesterday. The Ministry of Labour has allocated a special sum for public works to give employment to these Arabs, now living in the north.

No date has yet been set for the next meeting of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission. It is understood, that Col. S. Taxis, Chairman of the Israel-Syrian MAC, is continuing his efforts to arrange a meeting between the Arab owners of the 28 dunams of land in the Huleh area, who are believed to be living in Syria, and representatives of the Palestine Land Development Company executing the drainage work.

Election Date In the Balance

The Knesset will in effect decide today whether or not to postpone the elections scheduled for July 30. An amendment to the Election Law has been tabled, and is due to be voted upon today. The amendment was held necessary because many towns, villages, and moshavot do not have street names and numbered houses, and the registers of voters therefore could not be compiled in accordance with the Election Law, which provides for polling stations on a geographical basis.

The amendment permits the Central Election Committee by a two-thirds majority to arrange balloting on an alphabetical basis where necessary. Thus, in a place like Afula, most of whose streets have no names, residents will be assigned to polling stations by groups according to the initial letter of their surnames.

Syrian Complains Against Israel

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP). — Declaring he had lodged charges against Israel during his conference yesterday afternoon with Mr. George McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, Fais el Khouri, Syrian Minister to Washington, said: "I always discuss these injustices. I will never miss an occasion to present our side until justice and right prevail."

The Syrian Minister assailed Israel as "a stubborn, obstinate nation which refuses to abide by U.N. decisions," and said he had called Mr. McGhee's attention to the fact that the Syrian-Israeli border dispute is one which defies easy settlement.

"We know that if we have a conflict with the Jews they will occupy our country and drive us out if possible," he said.

During his conference with Mr. McGhee, Fais Bey said he touched briefly on Middle East aid. Under the present plan the Arab states would receive \$25m. in economic assistance as would Israel. Another \$50m. would be allocated for the relief and rehabilitation of Arab refugees.



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Wednesday, June 6, 1951
Price 2, 500. Revenue 2, 170

ABOUT two months have passed since, at the conclusion of the budget debate, the Minister of Finance Knesset his programme of anti-inflationary measures: balancing the budget by taxation and other normal revenues; more rapid absorption of immigrants into productive processes, and higher production in general; encouragement of savings by a dollar-linked internal loan; prohibition of trading in gold; curtailing of bank credits; and re-examination of the unpaid imports system. When Mr. Kaplan announced his plan, inflation was at its height, the prices of unrationed goods were soaring, fantastic sums were paid for gold and dollars, and the value of the Israel Pound abroad slumped.

Only two months have passed, and changes spelling improvement are to be detected. The price of Sovereigns has dropped by half, the semi-official "Israel Commercial Company" which purchases foreign currency for unpaid imports, pays 950 instead of 1,300 pruta, for a dollar, and there is every indication that this downward trend will continue. At the same time, the quotation of the Israel Pound abroad has improved by ten per cent and more. The public is showing increasing restraint in purchases; prices for housing and for goods obtainable in the free market have dropped by at least 15 to 20 per cent.

Much the same economic and psychological causes that brought about the panic are contributing today to a widespread and by no means unsubstantiated opinion that the worst of the storm has been weathered. The supply position has visibly improved, and the volume of money in circulation, always a good barometer of inflationary pressure, shows no sign of further disquieting jumps. This is partly due to the fact that the issue of new Treasury bills is carefully controlled but also, no doubt, to the successful effort in the United States to convert pledges into cash. The Government's firm resolution to reinforce the general trend of confidence and stabilization was not only demonstrated by the issue of dollar-linked bonds but also by the measures taken against speculative transactions in foreign currency and abuse of bank credit for unproductive purposes.

Seen as a whole, Israel's economy is still by no means free of anxiety or difficulties, and there is no room for complacency. But that there are hopeful signs, from more than one direction, will be admitted by all who are genuinely concerned that the difficulties should be surmounted.

SELF-righteousness is a magnificent consolation in an afflicted world. What spectacle is more ludicrous than that of the lover of the left, say, freedom, putting thousands of people through the most torment in order that they too may partake of the bliss of which he is the joyous recipient? That is the earthly heaven of the majority, to bring the rest into a state of self-righteousness of the minority, which fills them with "hunger for an imagined martyrdom." Truly there is little room left in the world for the honest doubters, whether in politics or religion, but, if we are to believe in the vast variety of hell which exists for doubters and all the other minorities, there is room for us in the after-life. It must be pleasant to be a Moslem, who even if he is a had one, sooner or later leaves "Jahannam" for Paradise. Not so Christians, who go to the Moslem Flaming Hell, Jews, who go to "The Burner," and words of all the non-Moslem hypocrites, who fall into "The Abyss." So why worry? On this issue and many another we cannot avoid going into somebody's hell.

THE FLOW CONTINUES: ARRIVALS FROM YUGOSLAVIA



Excited relatives greeted the s.s. Galilea which brought 600 immigrants from Yugoslavia to Haifa on Monday.

Photo by Hershman

MUSICAL DIARY

AFTER giving 27 recitals phony and Brahms' second in kibbutzim, the lute-playing singer, Harry Van Oss, was presented by the for one hour and a half with all the beauty and exaltation of musical romanticism, and Bet Hahayot on Monday night. He gave a most original and versatile programme of folk-songs and ballads in Dutch, French, English, Spanish, Danish, and Hungarian. He even included songs in Bengalese, Maori, Arabic, Hebrew and Yiddish, as well as some

Paul Paray conducted the Schumann symphony vivace and occasionally with haste, like the last vivace. Wagner referred to this symphony as "banal," but he unquestionably derived some valuable inspiration from it, especially for the burgher atmosphere in the "Meistersinger."

The magnificent musical confession of Brahms was played by Arrau. Of course, this is more complex than the music of Schumann, both spiritually and instrumentally, for it reveals a bewildering, almost terrifying, depth of soul. Arrau, in his satisfying reading of the work, appeared possessed by the overwhelming musical material. The earnestness of his explanation of the allegretto gracioso revealed his colourful touch and interpretive mastery. The Steinway on which Mr. Arrau was obliged to play was not worthy of the occasion.

Messrs. Arrau and Paray received a tremendous ovation.

IN HAIFA

Mrs. Martha Rado's programme at Moriah Hall on

Thursday, arranged by the Educational Department of Mt. Carmel, showed a pre-dilection for French composers. She played Milhaud, Ravel and Debussy as encore. Milhaud's "Saudades do Brazil," six dances full of life and rhythm, and Ravel's charming Sonata were performed with technical cleanliness and ease. Bartok's Suite op. 14 suited Mrs. Rado still better, for she has a natural comprehension of this composer. The second part included Haendel's Chaconne in G Major, Beethoven's Sonata op. 109 and Chopin's Barcarolle. While Mrs. Rado played, electricity failed and candles had to be brought in to light the hall. Music and candlelight created a warm and delicate atmosphere.

Gifted young Moshe Ron (Berma) graduated from Haifa's Institute of Music. His first public performance on Saturday proved that he had a fine technique and musical intelligence. He played Bach's Fantasia chromatique and Fugue, Beethoven's Sonata op. 27 No. 1; Scherzo in B minor by Chopin; two Preludes by Aviasaf Bernstein, his teacher, to whom the young pianist is mainly indebted for his knowledge. Brahms' Romance is still unknown territory for him, while Debussy's "Children's Corner" and Prokofiev's March from the opera "Love for three Oranges" showed more of his own perceptive faculty.

G.W.B. in military formation under

MAO'S INDEPENDENT RELATIONS WITH STALIN

China - Moscow's Ally or Puppet?

By O.M. Green

THE defeat of Mao Tse-tung's fifth and greatest offensive in Korea can hardly fail to be a crucial test of Russo-Chinese relations, with consequent influence on the Korean war. Undoubtedly many people, not only in America, agree with the recent statement by Mr. Dean Rusk (United States Assistant Secretary of State) that the Peking regime may be "a colonial Russian Government—a Slav Manchukuo on a larger scale." But all available evidence is against this interpretation of Soviet-Chinese relations.

When the Chinese Communist Party was formed in 1921, the writings of Lenin and Stalin showed clearly that their aim was to use China to attack the West through Western possessions in Asia. But soon after Chiang Kai-shek's breach with the Communists in 1927, Japan's aggressiveness in Manchuria, Mongolia and China became the chief preoccupation of the Soviet, and for 19 years Moscow did nothing to help the Chinese Communists. On the contrary, in the first year or two of Japan's invasion all their help was given to Chiang Kai-shek.

Russian Aid

After 1946, however, this policy was revised. The way was made easy for the Communists to establish themselves in Manchuria and to collect the huge stores of Japanese arms there. The subsequent Communist victories were hailed by Soviet writers as proof of the essential rightness of the Lenin-Stalin policy and as an important stage in the furthering of the proletarian revolt in South-East Asia.

Of the three principal Communist leaders, Mao Tse-tung appears always to have been faithful to the Cominform line and to take Marxism-Leninism as his Bible. "Internationally we belong to the anti-imperialist front headed by the Soviet Union," he wrote in 1949, "and we must rely on the genuinely friendly help of this front." Liu Shao-chi, second most powerful figure after Mao, declared to the W.F.T.U. (Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions) Conference in Peking in November 1950, that "all Soviet apply this day" "Take the States and parties must unite Mosaic land laws, and no agrarian reformer could im-

Soviet leadership." The belief once prevalent that Chou En-lai, the Chinese Premier, was "of milder mood" than his fellows has scarcely been borne out by events. One may recall that admiration for Russia was a strong influence in his joining the Communists as a 22-year-old youth in Paris.

In general the Chinese Communist Party has drawn its inspiration from Moscow and followed the line of uniting its efforts with the Soviet's in the common war on imperialism. But this does not necessarily mean its blind acceptance of Moscow's orders.

Independent Thought

A curious report has lately been put about by Mao Tse-tung's friends that he had never read Stalin's works until 1942 when they were first available in Chinese, and then he found that by independent thinking, based on the writings of Marx and Engels, he had arrived at the same conclusions as Stalin.

In other words, Mao is held up as the mental equal of Stalin, not his pupil. Whether this is true or not, it may be recalled that Mao came from Hunan, the province of China which has always most resented outside control.

Another point not to be overlooked is the marked difference between China and the satellite states in Europe. The latter are an entirely artificial creation of Russia's. But in China the whole work has been done unaided by the Communists themselves, from the far-off days when Mao, Chou En-lai and others began by organizing unions and teaching Marxism among the peasants and urban workers. That is something which Chinese pride will not forget. Lastly, why did Mao have to stay in Moscow negotiating the Sino-Soviet treaty for two months from December 16, 1949, until February 14, 1950, and to send for Chou En-lai half-way through the bargaining, if the relation of the Peking with the Kremlin was

only that of pupil to master? The closeness of the Russo-Chinese association is obvious. It is useful to the Chinese Communists politically and also as a means of borrowing technical experts. But the Chinese have never voluntarily accepted foreign dictation; and although it is improbable that Mao went into Korea without a full understanding with Russia, no other conclusion is possible than he acted as an ally, not as a puppet.

Now that China finds it not so easy to drive the United Nations forces from Korea, the next stage in Mao's comes of intense interest. As an ally, China is in a position to make stiff demands on Russia. She has to save her "face," her prestige in Asia and her own plans for internal progress are at stake. On Russia's reply may depend whether the Communists' defeat leads to far graver dangers in Korea or becomes the first stage towards peace.

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Readers' Letters

"BLATANT CONTRAST"

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—I was more than pleasantly surprised to read the text of your speech before Dropsie College. An Hapoel Hamizrachi leader could hardly have expressed his ideology better. Allow me to quote just one or two of the sentences spoken by you: "The Jewish State... represented a crystallizing of a way of life that is Jewishly distilled from old wine in old bottles, (the italics are mine) and which only called for swift and dramatic translation and adaptation to make it applicable to the exactions, exertions and disciplines of life in the 'Atomic Age'..." "Righteousness and justice are the very heart of the Bible's teaching, and the dignity of man as an inescapable inevitable corollary. Before there was law in ancient Israel, each man did as was right in his own eyes! A body of laws, regulations, controls and restrictions came as a check of the rugged individualism. These laws became economic blue-prints and took the form of a social pattern which we should do well to apply this day..." "Take the Mosaic land laws, and no agrarian reformer could im-

prove on them" "...It is not the protection of property, but the protection of humanity, that is the aim of the Mosaic Code."

The blatant contrast between the words of this speech and the spirit which permeates your usual leaders is baffling. How often have you referred to our religious or Torah precepts as "medievalism," "out of date," "anachronisms" etc. When the new Jerusalem Council was formed, you "expressed the hope that the new council would not take advantage of its rights to impose medieval restrictions on the city."

Unfortunately this habit on the part of Mapai leaders of preaching abroad principles which here they radically oppose in practice and theory, is bound in the end to have its serious repercussions both in Israel and in the diaspora.

Yours etc.
MAURICE A. JAFFE
World Mizrachi Movement.
Jerusalem, June 3.

EDITOR'S NOTE

In trying to show that Israel's present trend towards social progress guaranteeing the dignity of man is inseparable from Jewish basic teaching, the address referred to above, no doubt, or correct practices that are oppressive and medieval. (Ed. J.F.) Jerusalem, June 3.

INSPIRATION

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—Permit me to express my personal pleasure and gratitude for Mr. Agnon's sparkling dissertation which he aptly titles "A People Committed To Greatness" in your last Friday's issue.

It is, to say the least, an inspiration even to those of us who needed no external stimulant to recognize the great need and inevitability, then only a hope, and are now privileged to live in the struggling reality of Israel's redemption. Yours etc.

(Miss) R.G. AFFACHINER
Jerusalem, June 3.

CEMETERY NEGLECTED

Sir,—On April 3, a monument for those who fell at Harel was unveiled at the cemetery at Kiryat Anavim.

Where the grave stones were missing, a border of white and blue flowers marked the graves. A month after the ceremony those who visited the graves of the fallen found that the flower beds were completely dried up and it was evident that no one had bothered about the cemetery after the unveiling of the monument. Is it not possible for a member of the settlement to look after the watering of the flowers? Yours etc.
DR. SUESS
Jerusalem, June 3.

THE ANGLO-PALESTINE BANK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1950

1950	LIABILITIES	1949	ASSETS
£	£	£	£
200,000	Authorized Share Capital:—	12,454,738	CASH IN HAND and at Bankers, and Money at Call and Short Notice
210,000	200,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	4,900,381	BALANCES with Banking Correspondents
210,000	210,000 "A" Ordinary Shares of £1 each	28,884,000	TREASURY BILLS of the Government of Israel
280,000	280,000 Unclassified Shares of £1 each	1,698,975	ISRAELI GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:—
		1,935,063	Quoted — at or under market value, not exceeding
		1,528,037	Unquoted — at or under cost
			INVESTMENTS:—
200,000	Issued and fully paid:—	217,332	Quoted — at or under market value, not exceeding
210,000	250,000 4% per cent. Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of £1 each (Redeemed July 1, 1950)	702,326	In Great Britain
210,000	210,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	1,074,719	In Israel
210,000	210,000 "A" Ordinary Shares of £1 each	201,266	Unquoted — at or under cost
		20,896,725	BILLS DISCOUNTED
270,000	CAPITAL REDEMPTION RESERVE FUND	1,074,719	ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS
270,000	RESERVE FUND (including Share Premium Account)	1,074,719	Less provision for doubtful debts
48,401	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	128,151	LOANS IN CONNECTION WITH GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL — SPECIAL DEPOSITS
	Balance carried forward to 1951	20,984,141	BALANCES IN ACCOUNT WITH SUBSIDIARIES
218,401		90,213,788	SUBSIDIARIES:—
74,918,487	CURRENT, DEPOSIT AND OTHER ACCOUNTS, including Contingencies Reserve and Provision for Taxation	726,322	Shares at or under cost and not exceeding market value where quoted
124,294	BALANCE IN ACCOUNT with Subsidiaries and Parent Company (1950/51: 1949 — £25,474)	162,418	Debentures at or under cost, not exceeding quoted market value
75,000,801	GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL — SPECIAL DEPOSITS	1,192,320	LIABILITY OF CUSTOMERS:—
1,885,230	ISRAELI DEPARTMENT	1,970,785	Guarantees for Acceptances
	BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.	1,772,084	Guarantees for Acceptances
	LIABILITIES ON ACCOUNT OF CUSTOMERS:—	6,882,803	Acceptances by Correspondents
1,772,084	Guarantees	8,605,890	Confirmed Documentary Credits
6,882,803	Guarantees for Acceptances		
8,605,890	Acceptances by Correspondents		
	Confirmed Documentary Credits		
	Notes:— Israel Pounds have been taken at par with the Pound Sterling; other currencies have been converted into sterling at current rates.		
187,219,500		187,219,500	

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

II	BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION	II	BALANCES IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES (of which 1950/51 was held with the Banking Department)
£	£	£	£
22,000,420	Issued under an Agreement with the Government of Palestine incorporated in the Bank Notes Ordinance, 1948-1949. The Assets of the Issue Department are charged in favour of the holders of the Bank Notes. The operations of the Issue Department, and its profits and losses, are solely on Government account.	77,577,330	29,342,739